

THE
LOST CONTINENT
OF MU



THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



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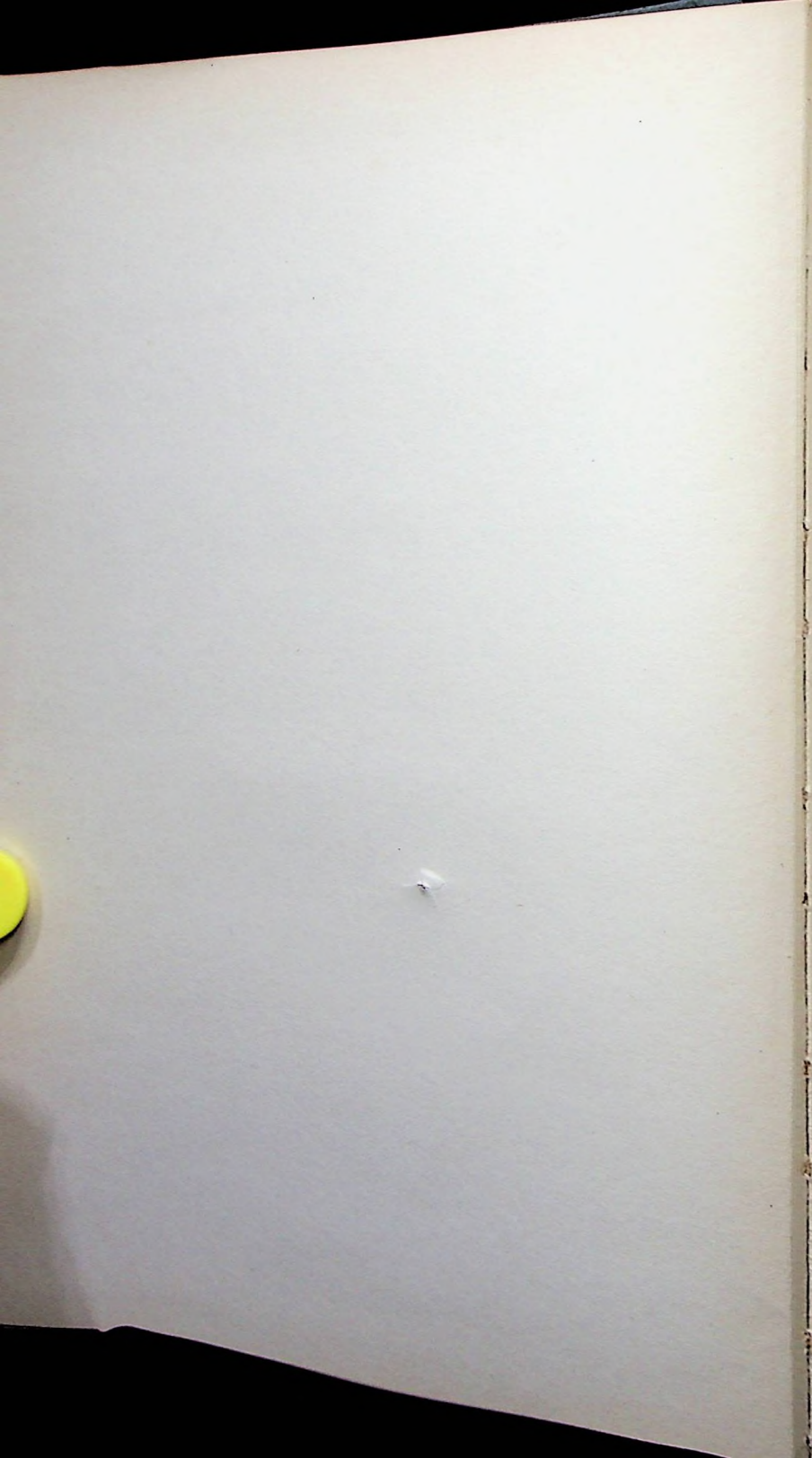
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The Lost Continent of Mu

The Motherland of Man

BY

COL. JAMES CHURCHWARD

Illustrated



NEW YORK
WILLIAM EDWIN RUDGE
1926

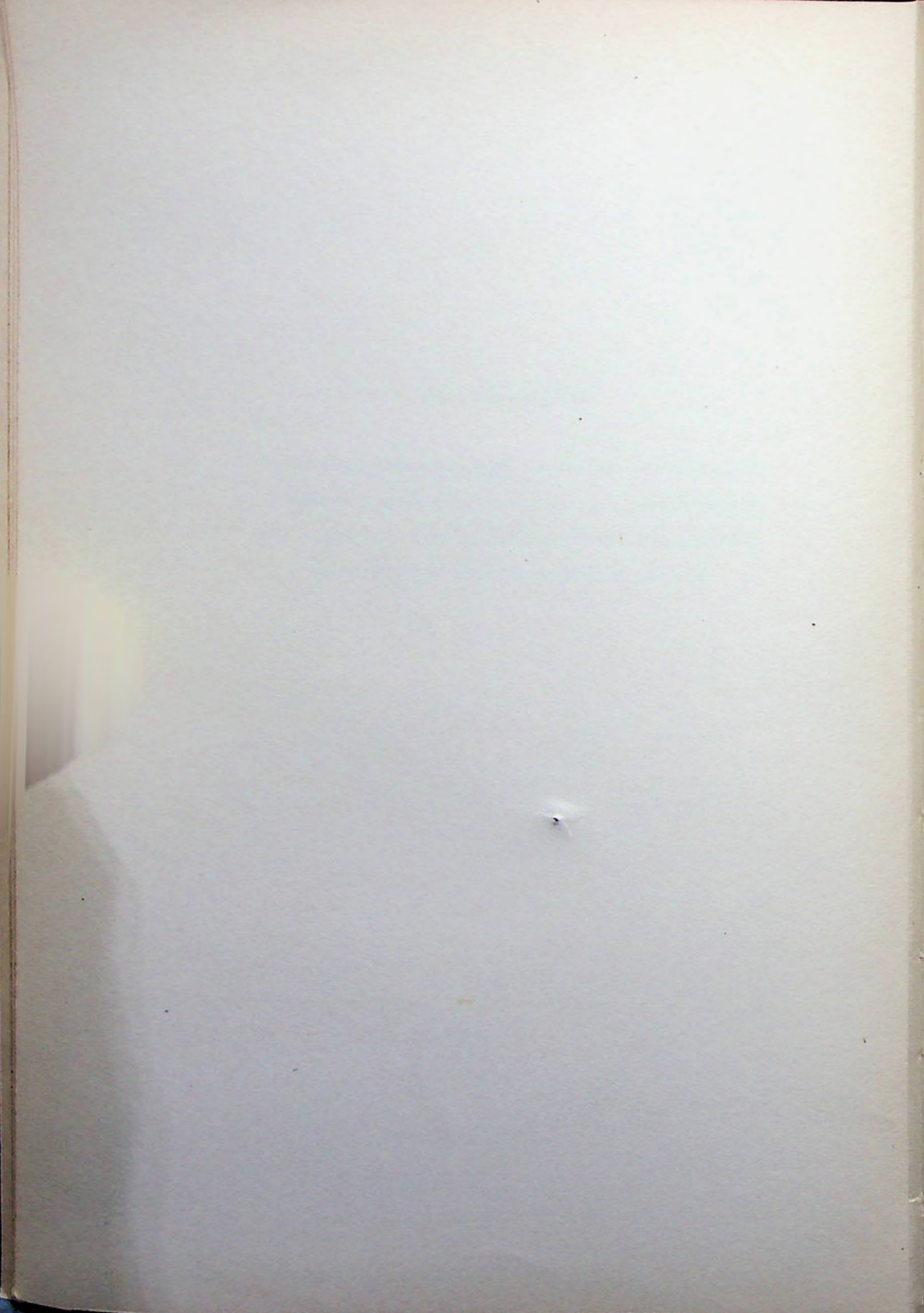
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DEDICATION

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED TO G. L. TANZER OF SEATTLE,
WASHINGTON, AS A TOKEN OF THE GREAT REGARD IN
WHICH I HOLD HIS BROAD MIND, HIS HIGH IDEALS, AND
HIS GREAT LOVE OF NATURE AND HUMANITY



PREFACE

All matters of science in this work are based on the translations of certain ancient Naacal tablets which I discovered in India many years ago.

These tablets were written either in Burma or in Mu, the lost continent, and their extreme age is attested by the fact that legendary history says that the Naacals left Burma more than 15,000 years ago.

Some of the subjects embodied in these tablets are: An account of the creation of the earth; Life and its origin; the origin and workings of the Forces.

With the aid of the high priest of the temple I deciphered and translated these tablets, which unfortunately were only fragments of the various subjects. I spent many years proving, as far as possible by experimentation, that the facts set forth were true. This work represents over fifty years of investigation and research and embodies what I have found written on these ancient and intensely interesting tablets.

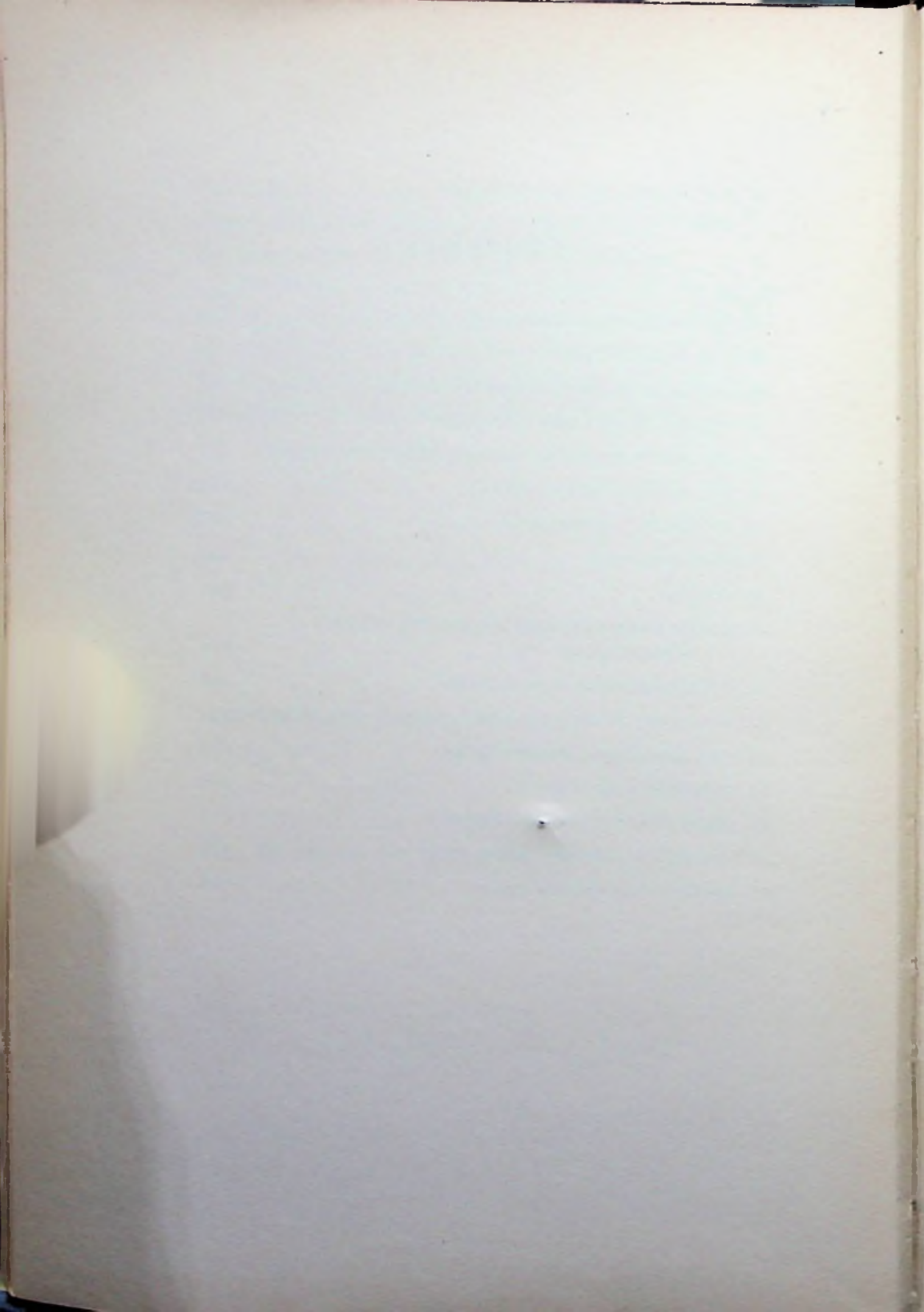
The gist of them indubitably establishes to my own satisfaction that at one time the earth had an incalculably ancient civilization which was, in many respects, superior to our own, and far in advance of us in some important essentials that the modern world is just beginning to have cognizance of. These tablets, with other ancient records,

bear witness to the amazing fact that the civilizations of India, Babylonia, Persia, Egypt and Yucatan were but the dying embers of this great past civilization.

I desire here to express my appreciation and thanks for the courtesies and contributions received for the benefit of this book from: The British Museum, London; *The Dearborn Independent*, Dearborn, Michigan; *The American Weekly*, New York; and *The World*, New York.

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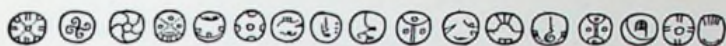
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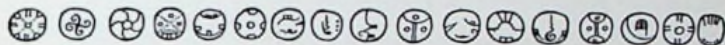
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I

Alpha—The Beginning



THE Garden of Eden was not in Asia but on a now sunken continent in the Pacific Ocean. The biblical story of creation—the epic of the seven days and seven nights—came first not from the peoples of the Nile or of the Euphrates Valley but from this now submerged continent, Mu—the Motherland of Man.

These assertions can be proved by the complex records which I discovered upon long-forgotten sacred tablets in India, together with records from other countries. They tell of this strange country of 64,000,000 inhabitants, who, 50,000 years ago, had developed a civilization superior in many respects to our own. They described, among other things, the creation of man in the mysterious land of Mu.

By comparing this writing with records of other ancient civilizations, as revealed in written documents, prehistoric ruins and geological phenomena, I found that all these centers of civilization had drawn their culture from a common source—Mu.

We may, therefore, be sure that the biblical story of the

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creation as we know it today has evolved from the impressive account gathered from those ancient tablets which relate the history of Mu—history 500 centuries old.

The manner in which this original story of the creation came to light forms a tale that takes us back more than fifty years.

It was a famine time in India. I was assisting in relief work the high priest of a college temple. Although I did not know it at first, he was exceedingly interested in archæology and the records of the ancients, and had a greater knowledge of those subjects than any other living man.

When he saw one day that I was trying to decipher a peculiar bas-relief, he took an interest in me that brought about one of the truest friendships I have known. He showed me how to solve the puzzle of these peculiar inscriptions and offered to give me lessons which would fit me for still more difficult work.

For more than two years I studied diligently a dead language which my priestly friend believed to be the original tongue of mankind. He informed me that this language was understood by only two other high priests in India. A great difficulty arose from the fact that many of the apparently simple inscriptions had hidden meanings which had been designed especially for the Holy Brothers—the Naacals—a priestly brotherhood, who were sent from the motherland to the colonies to teach the sacred writings, religion and the sciences.

One day, when he was in a talkative mood, he told me that there were a number of ancient tablets in the secret archives of the temple. What they consisted of he did not know, for he had seen only the chatties which contained

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them. Although he was in a position to examine the writings he had never done so, as they were sacred records not to be touched.

In discussing these secret writings he added something that sent my curiosity up to a new high point. He had already mentioned the legendary motherland of man—the mysterious land of Mu. Now he amazed me by the admission that these precious tablets were believed by many to have been written by the Naacals, either in Burma or in the vanished motherland itself. I became impatient to see them when I learned that the writings were only fragments of a vast collection that had been taken from one of the seven Rishi (sacred) cities of India. The bulk of them was believed to have been lost. Still, however, there remained this opportunity to see what I might of the ancient fragments of antiquity that lay dust-laden in the dark.

Day after day I attempted to discover some method by which I could obtain access to these hidden treasures, but my friend, although extremely courteous, was adamant in his refusal to let me see them.

"My son," he would say, with a touch of sadness in his voice, "I would that I could satisfy your desire, but that may not be. They are sacred relics that must not be taken out of their containers. I dare not grant your wish."

"But think—they may not be packed properly and may break and crumble in their boxes," I urged. "We should at least look at them to see if they are safe."

But this argument was of no avail.

Six months passed. Curiosity or anxiety about their condition had won the contest over my priestly friend, for one

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evening on the table in front of him two of the ancient tablets were lying on a cloth.

I examined the long-hidden tablets with curiosity. They were apparently of sun-burnt clay and extremely dusty. With great care I cleaned them and then set to work deciphering the characters that were in the same dead language that I had been studying with my friend.

Fortune was with me that evening, for these two precious forms of clay revealed facts of such import that we both realized that here indeed were the genuine records of Mu. The history, however, broke off abruptly at a most interesting point at the bottom of the second tablet. Not even the high priest could restrain his curiosity to see the rest.

"It is impossible for us to leave off here, my son," he said. "I will get the next tablets out tomorrow."

Fortunately, the next tablets that he procured were not of the same series, but had to do with an entirely different subject, and in order to find the consecutive tablets all had to be brought out. It was well, for many of the tablets had been so badly packed that they were broken. These we restored with cement. When I repacked them, I wrapped each tablet in tissue paper and cotton wool.

"My son," said the priest, "I feel that a sacred warning was sent to me through your voice to safeguard these relics."

Months of intense concentration in translating the tablets followed, but the reward justified the effort. The writings described in detail the creation of the earth and of man, and the place where he first appeared—Mu.

Realizing that I had unearthed secrets that were of

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great importance in the elucidation of that eternal problem, Man, I sought the other lost tablets, but without success. I carried letters of introduction to high priests of temples throughout India, but in every instance I was received with coldness and suspicion.

"I have not seen any such tablets," each would declare, and doubtless they were telling the truth. Like my friend, they had probably only looked at the containers.

Once in Burma, I visited an ancient Buddhist temple in my search for the missing records.

"From where do you come?" asked the high priest, looking at me with veiled suspicion.

"From India," I replied.

"Then go back to India and ask the thieves who stole them from us to show them to you." And, spitting on the ground at my feet, he turned and walked away.

These rebuffs disheartened me somewhat, but I had already obtained so much valuable information from the tablets that I determined to study the writings of all the old civilizations and compare them with the legends of Mu.

This I did, and found that the civilizations of the early Greeks, the Chaldeans, the Babylonians, the Persians, the Egyptians and the Hindus had been definitely preceded by the civilization of Mu.

Continuing my researches, I discovered that this lost continent had extended from somewhere north of Hawaii to the south as far as the Fijis and Easter Island, and was undoubtedly the original habitat of man. I learned that in this beautiful country there had lived a people that colonized the earth, and that this land of smiling plenty had

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been obliterated by terrific earthquakes and submersion 12,000 years ago, and had vanished in a vortex of fire and water.

Also I learned an original story of the creation of the world. It was on the continent of Mu that man first came into being.

I have traced this same story from Mu to India, where colonizers from the vanished continent had settled; from India into Egypt; from Egypt to the temple of Sanai, where Moses copied it; and from Moses to the faulty translations of Ezra 800 years later. The plausibility of this will be apparent even to those who have not studied the subject carefully, when they see the close resemblance between the story of the creation as we know it and the tradition that originated in Mu.

Before commencing to relate the writings on the tablets I will give a page of the vignettes found on them, with their decipherings and translations:

NAACAL TABLETS

Vignette 1a. Fine, straight, horizontal lines. Symbol for space.

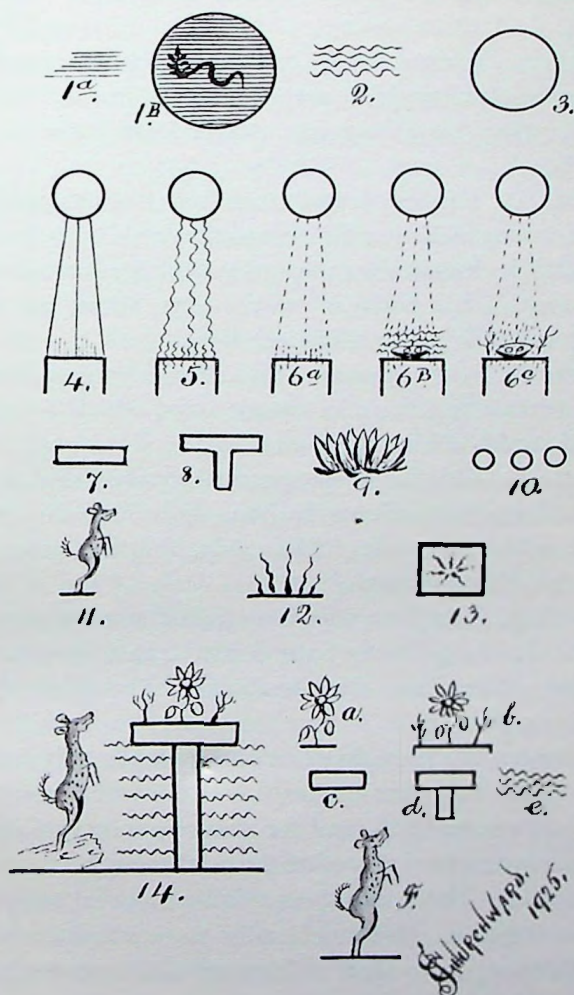
Vignette 1b. Symbolizes the Seven-headed Serpent moving in space. The surrounding circle is the universe.

Vignette 2. Wavy horizontal lines. Symbol for earthly waters.

Vignette 3. The circle is a picture of the sun. The sun was the collective symbol of all the attributes of the deity.

Vignette 4. Fine vertical lines from the sun symbolizing his forces which are affinitive to the earth's light force,

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SOME OF THE INTERESTING SYMBOLS AND VIGNETTES
FOUND ON THE NAACAL TABLETS

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which, being set in movement, gives light upon the earth.

Vignette 5. Vertical wavy lines from the sun symbolize the sun's forces which are affinitive to the earth's heat force; they meet and the earth's heat force becomes active.

Vignette 6a. Vertical dotted lines from the sun symbolize his forces which are affinitive to the earth's life force.

Vignette 6b. Symbolizes the sun's affinitive forces striking the earth's life force in cosmic eggs, which are in the water, and bringing them into life.

Vignette 6c. Symbolizes the sun's affinitive forces striking the earth's life force in cosmic eggs, which are on the land, and hatching them into life.

Vignette 7. This is the geometrical symbol that was assigned by the ancients to Mu. It is also the hieratic letter M and reads: "Moo, Ma, mother, land, field, country" and "mouth."

Vignette 8. The Tau was the symbol of resurrection in Mu. It is a picture of the constellation, the Southern Cross. The Tau also symbolizes "bringing forth," "emerge," etc.

Vignette 9. The lotus flower was the floral symbol of Mu. Tradition says that the lotus was the first flower to appear upon the earth, and for that reason it was adopted as the symbolical flower of the motherland.

Vignette 10. Three was the symbolic numeral adopted to represent Mu. This was because the continent consisted of three separate areas of land divided from each other by narrow channels or seas.

Vignette 11. Keh—the leaping deer—is frequently found

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in the Naacal tablets; it is the symbol of "first man." This animal was selected to symbolize the first man because of its leaping power. Man came on earth fully and perfectly developed; he "leaped" upon the earth in his first and original form without going through nature's development of life. In other words, he was a special creation.

Vignette 12. This was the ancient symbol for fire in Mu. The lines began thick at the bottom and wave and taper to a fine point.

Vignette 13. This vignette appears on a tablet describing the raising of the mountains and the formation of gas belts. Therefore, we see where the Egyptians obtained their symbol of fire; also the scarab. The Naacals from India carried them to Egypt. The Egyptian fire symbol is only a modification of the Naga. The Egyptians put a handle on the Naga and turned it into a sword.

It is not hard to find the reason for the Egyptian change or modification. In their hieroglyphics they wanted to depict two forms of fire: the fires of the underneath and *actual* flames. This they did to record the destruction of the motherland, which they say "sank into a fiery abyss" and "was enveloped in flames as she went down."

This symbol is shown in our chapter on the Egyptian sacred book, the *Book of the Dead*.

Vignette 14. I consider this one of the most interesting of all those found on the Naacal tablets. It depicts man's advent on earth in the land of Mu. I will first dissect it by showing separately each symbol:

A is the lotus, the symbolical flower of Mu.

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B Three pieces of foliage, giving Mu's numeral.

C The hieratic letter M, Mu's alphabetical symbol.

D The Tau symbol of resurrection, "emerging," "coming forth," and "to appear." The head of the Tau, being the hieratical letter M, also means land; so land is emerged.

E is the water symbol. The emerged land is surrounded by water.

F is Keh—the first man.

This vignette three times tells the name of the land, Mu, by the symbols *A*, *B* and *C*. Man, symbol *F*, is in the act of appearing on earth, leaping in the exuberance of his spirits.

This vignette was the cause of my world search for information regarding Mu.

I found that the tablets included several subjects and that it required a series of tablets to explain each subject. Each series ran from two tablets, the shortest, to sixteen, the longest. Fortunately for us, we found two tablets that were keys to the various symbols and hieroglyphics. I arranged the tablets as follows:

Series 1. A description of the creation down to and including the advent of man.

Series 2. The raising of the mountains by the "fires of the underneath" (gases); and provisions for the disposal of future gases.

Series 3. The origin and workings of the great forces throughout the universe.

Series 4. The origin and workings of the earth's great primary force, showing two divisions and differentiating between the two.

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Series 5. The origin and workings of the earth's great atomic force—a subdivision of one of the two principal divisions.

Series 6. The origin of the force that creates and sustains life, with its workings. A subdivision of one of the two principal divisions.

Series 7. The origin of life, showing what life is, the changes in the forms of life—imperative as the earth developed.

Series 8. The creation of man, showing what man is and in what way he differs from all other creations.

Series 9. The advent of man upon earth and where he first appeared, which was called in the tablets "the Motherland of Man." Unquestionably these were only the commencement of a long series—probably the early history of Mu.

Series 10. This series consisted of two tablets, but each was double the size of the others—possibly larger. They served as a key to the writings and vignettes on the other tablets.

It was the first two tablets of this series which started the work that ended in the translation of all. However, had we not possessed the key, our chances for deciphering the rest of the tablets would have been exceedingly small. Without the key, I do not believe that we could have deciphered one-half of the writings. Our work was made simpler by the old priest's amazing knowledge of the past. If he only grasped the first line of secret writing he knew what the rest of the tablet contained. He told me that it was believed that certain other temples had many such records that had been saved when the ancient cities were destroyed.

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Taking them in the foregoing order, the tablets start by saying:

"Originally, the universe was only a soul or spirit. Everything was without life — calm, silent, soundless. Void and dark was the immensity of space. Only the Supreme Spirit, the great Self-existing Power, the Creator, the Seven-headed Serpent, moved within the abyss of darkness.

"The desire came to Him to create worlds and He created worlds; and the desire came to Him to create the earth, with living things upon it, and He created the earth and all therein. And this is the manner of the creation of the earth, with all the living things upon it:—

"The seven superlative intellects of the Seven-headed Serpent gave seven commands." (I shall use the Naacal esoteric meanings as they are the most intelligible to the reader. The demotic are all symbolical and not easily understood.)

The first intellectual command was:

" 'Let the gases which are without form and scattered through space be brought together, and out of them let the earth be formed.' The gases then assembled themselves into the form of a whirling mass."

The second command was:

" 'Let the gases solidify to form the earth.' Then the gases solidified; volumes were left on the outside, out of which water and the atmosphere were to be formed; and volumes were enveloped within the new world. Darkness prevailed and there was no sound, for as yet neither the atmosphere nor the waters were formed."

The third command was:

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“ ‘Let the outside gases be separated and let them form the atmosphere and the waters.’ And the gases were separated; one part went to form the waters, and the waters settled upon the earth and covered its face so that no land appeared anywhere. The gases that did not form the waters formed the atmosphere, and:

“The light was contained in the atmosphere.

“And the shafts of the sun met the shafts of the light in the atmosphere and gave birth to light. Then there was light upon the face of the earth; and (Fig. 4):

“The heat was also contained in the atmosphere.

“And the shafts of the sun met the shafts of the heat in the atmosphere and gave it life. Then there was heat to warm the face of the earth.” (Fig. 5.)

The fourth command was:

“ ‘Let the gases that are within the earth raise the land above the face of the waters.’ Then the fires of the under-earth lifted the land on which the waters rested until it appeared above the face of the waters, and this was the dry land.”

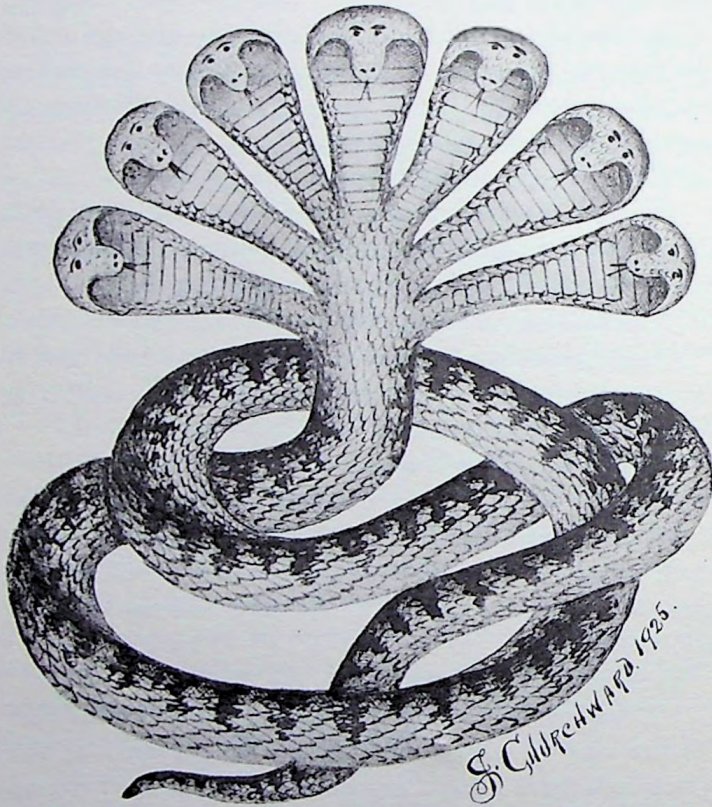
The fifth command was:

“ ‘Let life come forth in the waters.’ And the shafts of the sun met the shafts of the earth in the mud of the waters and there formed cosmic eggs (life germs) out of particles of the mud. Out of these cosmic eggs came forth life as commanded.” (Fig. 6*b*.)

The sixth command was:

“ ‘Let life come forth upon the land.’ And the shafts of the sun met the shafts of the earth in the dust of the land, and out of it formed cosmic eggs; and from these cosmic

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NARAYANA, THE SEVEN-HEADED SERPENT. THE SYMBOL
OF THE CREATOR AND CREATION

Nara means the Divine One; *Yana*—creator of all things; *Naacals*—seven superlative intellects; *Vedānta*—seven mental planes.

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eggs life came forth upon the earth as was commanded." (Fig. 6c.) And when all this was done, the seventh intellect said: "Let us make man after our own fashion, and let us endow him with powers to rule this earth."

"Then Narayana, the Seven-headed Intellect, the Creator of all things throughout the universe, created man, and placed within his body a living, imperishable spirit, and man became *like* Narayana in intellectual power. Then was creation complete."

The seven commands are, without doubt, also indicative of seven periods of time. A period of time is not measured by any particular number of years. It may mean a day, a year, or millions of years. Thus these tablets do not assign any particular length of time to creation. It may have taken millions or tens of millions of years to accomplish what was recorded in the tablets. It is merely stated that the earth was created in seven periods of time, not in seven days, as recorded in the biblical legend.

The general resemblance of the opening part of the Naacal record, as regards the story of the creation, to the account as found in the Bible is remarkable, and it is also remarkable how great are the divergences thereafter. Legends of the creation are prevalent among peoples throughout the world, and in all instances I have found so much of the material identical that the only conclusion to be drawn is that they are of common origin and their genesis was in Mu.

The seventh command was the hardest of all to translate. The actual deciphering was easy, but we found it impossible to find modern words that would convey identically the same meanings as the ancient. For instance,

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"soul" or "spirit" were the nearest words we could find to represent what was put into the body of man. The word "living" may or may not be exactly what was intended in the original. The word "imperishable" is, without doubt, absolutely correct. But what does the phrase "after our own fashion" actually mean? Certainly not "in our own image." It, in some way, refers to mentality and mystic powers, and this is substantiated by the words: "endow him with powers to rule the earth."

The Bible uses a good symbolical example when it refers to "the breath of God." At any rate, it is clear that the meaning is *special powers received from God*, and may therefore be looked upon as a part of God, as a leaf is a part of the tree. Man came from God and must return whence he came.

The Naacal tablets were exceedingly difficult to decipher, there being so many vignettes and tableaux and so very little hieratic writing. Some of the parts were also so worn and obliterated that we could make nothing of them. Words also appeared for which we could find no equivalent in modern languages.

At the commencement of our studies my priestly friend informed me that it would be impossible to decipher ancient tablets and inscriptions without a knowledge of what he called the Naga-Maya language; as all of the ancient writings that have to do with Mu are in this language; and, all Naacal writings have an esoteric or hidden meaning, known only to the Naacals and to those whom they taught. To this hidden language he held the key, and, after he had taught me its use, it proved a sesame that unlocked for me many strange doors.

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For more than two years I studied this ancient language, with intermittent decipherings to test my progress.

My old Hindu friend and teacher remarked when we had completed our task: "My son, we have got the general meaning but not the perfect detail." I must candidly admit that without this dear old gentle friend the tablets could never have been deciphered by me, I was totally incompetent.

I find the reflection of the teachings of these tablets, or other similar ones, in the old Hindu literature; also in old literature other than Hindu. As an example:

HINDU: *The Manava Dharma Sastra*, Book 2, sloka 74: "In the beginning only existed the Infinite called Adite." Book 1, sloka 8: "This germ became an egg." Book 1, sloka 10: "The visible universe in the beginning was only darkness." Book 1, sloka 9: "He first produced the waters and in them deposited an egg."

Rig Veda, sec. 3, l. 2, v. 4, pp. 316–317 (2000–2500 B.C.): "In this egg was reproduced the *intellect* of the Supreme Being *under the form of Buddha*, through whose union with the goddess Maya, the good mother of all the gods and man . . ." (This corresponds with Adam and Eve 1,700 years later.) Page 3: "Other than Him nothing existed; darkness there was." Page 4: "He who measures out the *light in the air*."

Aitarêya-A'ram'ya, slokas 4 to 8: "Originally this universe was only a soul, nothing active or inactive existed. The thought came to Him, 'I wish to create worlds,' and so He created the worlds, the light, the mortal beings, *the atmosphere that contains the light*, the earth that is perishable, and the lower depths, that of the waters."

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YUCATAN—*Nahuatl*: "The particles of *atmosphere* on being hit by the divine arrows became animated. *Heat*, which determines the movement of matter, *was developed in it.*"

There is no question whatever, and both written and legendary history say, that these books were written from ancient temple records, and that the Naacals wrote the temple histories, and taught religion and science.

In southern India the temples have libraries of ancient writings, but none, apparently, go back beyond the Sanskrit. I worked over several of these with high priests and they were all in Sanskrit and on religious subjects. As none of them contained any facts of historical value, I was not sufficiently interested to continue their study.

There are considerable variations of the legend of the creation in different sections of the world, which no doubt is due to the manner in which it has been handed down to generation after generation. Startling as it may appear, the most scientific version, and the one above all others except the Naacal that can be sustained by geological research, is the version found among the semi-savages and cannibalistic races of the South Sea Islands, especially the Marquesans.

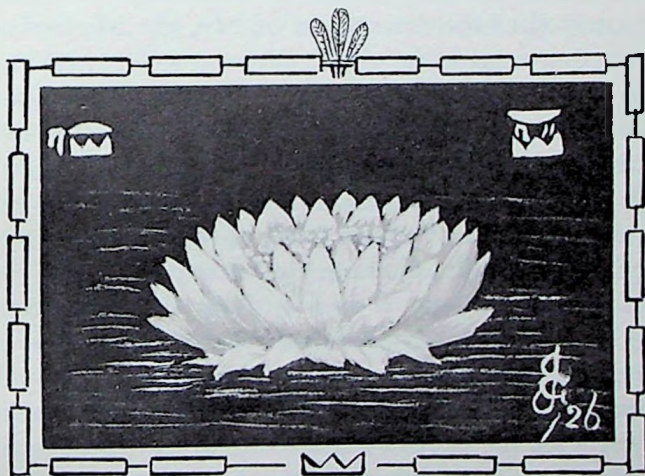
The Hindu, Chaldean, Egyptian, Maya and the Greek in later times, describing the creation, eliminated the scientific sections and recorded, by the use of symbols, the facts without the whys and wherefores. The reason for this is well told by Clement of Alexandria, who said:

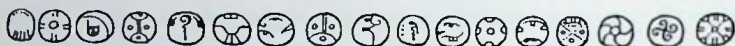
"The Egyptians neither entrusted their mysteries to every one nor degraded their secrets of divine matters by disclosing them to the profane; reserving them for the

ALPHA—THE BEGINNING

heir apparent to the throne, and to such of the priests who excelled in virtue and wisdom." In other words, the esoteric meanings were not given out publicly.

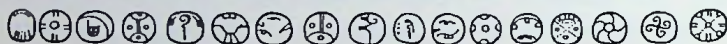
It is a certainty that the Egyptian legend of the creation, from which Moses wrote the biblical account, came from India when the Naacals went to Egypt as missionaries to teach the seven sacred inspired writings, religion and the sciences. Therefore the dramatic story that is taught in Sunday schools throughout the Christian world today originated in the lost continent of Mu.





2

The Lost Continent



THE record of the destruction of Mu, the Motherland of Man, is a strange one indeed. From it we learn how the mystery of the white races in the South Sea Islands may be solved and how a great civilization flourished in mid-Pacific and then was completely obliterated in almost a single night. A few decades ago scientists would have been very doubtful about the possibility of the former existence in the Pacific Ocean of a huge continent such as Mu. But since then, records have come to light and comparisons have been made which prove that such a land did at one time exist. The proofs are of several types.

First, as I have already explained in the opening chapter, there are the sacred tablets found in an Indian temple and deciphered with the aid of a learned priest. These tablets gave me the first hint about Mu and sent me on a world-wide search. They had been written by the Naacals, either in Burma or in the motherland. They told how the Naacals had originally come from the motherland, the land in the center of the Pacific. They also told the story of the creation of man and his advent in this land. Rec-

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ords of later date written in Mayax, Egypt and India tell and describe the destruction of this land of Mu, when the earth's crust was broken up by earthquakes and then sank into a fiery abyss. Then the waters of the Pacific rolled in over her, leaving only water where a mighty civilization had existed.

Second, there is confirmation of Mu in other ancient manuscripts, including such a classic as the Hindu epic Ramayana, written by the sage and historian, Valmiki, from the dictation of Narana, the high priest of the Rishi temple at Ayhodia, who read the ancient temple records to him. In one place Valmiki mentions the Naacals as "coming to Burma from the land of their birth in the East," that is, in the direction of the Pacific Ocean. Other documents confirming the story of the sacred tablets and Valmiki are: The Troano Manuscript, now in the British Museum. This is an ancient Maya book written in Yucatan. It speaks of the "Land of Mu" using the same symbols for Mu that we find in India, Burma and Egypt. Another reference is the Codex Cortesianus, a Maya book of about the same age as the Troano Manuscript. Then there is the Lhasa record, with hundreds of others from Egypt, Greece, Central America, Mexico, and the cliff writings in our western states.

Third, there are existing ruins which, by their location and the symbols with which they are decorated, tell of the lost continent of Mu, the motherland of man.

On some of the South Sea Islands, notably Easter, Mangaia, Tonga-tabu, Panape, and the Ladrone or Mariana Islands, there stand today remains of old stone temples and lithic remains which take us back to the time of Mu.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

At Uxmal in Yucatan, a ruined temple bears inscriptions commemorative of the "Lands of the West, whence we came"; and the striking Mexican pyramid southwest of Mexico City, according to its inscriptions, was raised as a monument to the destruction of these same "Lands of the West."

Fourth, there is the universality of certain old symbols and customs as discovered in Egypt, Burma, India, Japan, China, South Sea Islands, Central America, South America and some of the North American Indian tribes and other seats of ancient civilizations. These symbols and customs are so identical as to make it certain that they came from one source only—Mu. With this background, then, we can follow the tale of the destruction of Mu.

We find that this continent was a vast stretch of rolling country, extending from north of Hawaii, down towards the south. A line between Easter Island and the Fijis formed its southern boundary. It was over 5,000 miles from east to west, and over 3,000 miles from north to south. The continent consisted of *three* areas of land, divided from each other by narrow channels or seas.

Basing my description on the records shown in Chapters IV and V, I will try to picture her as she was.

Back, far back, into very remote times — many, many thousands of years ago, and yet, on the very edge of what we call historical times—there was a great continent in the middle of the Pacific Ocean where now "we find only water and the sky,"¹ and groups of small islands, which are today called the South Sea Islands.

1. Lhasa Record.

THE LOST CONTINENT

It was a "beautiful"² tropical country with "vast plains."³ The valleys and plains were covered with rich grazing grasses and tilled fields, while the "low rolling hill-lands"⁴ were shaded by luxuriant growths of tropical vegetation. No mountains or mountain ranges stretched themselves through this earthly paradise to give an irregular, jagged, yet soft and graceful sky line. Mountains had not yet been forced up from the bowels of the earth.

This great rich land was intersected and watered by many broad, slow-running streams and rivers, which wound their sinuous ways in fantastic curves and bends around the wooded hills and through the fertile plains. Luxuriant vegetation covered the whole land with a soft, pleasing, restful mantle of green. Bright and fragrant flowers on tree and shrub added coloring and finish to the landscape. Tall fronded palms fringed the ocean's shores and lined the banks of the rivers for many a mile inland. Great feathery ferns spread their long arms out from the river banks. In valley places where the land was low, the rivers broadened out into shallow lakes, around whose shores myriads of sacred "lotus flowers"⁵ dotted the glistening surface of the water, like vari-colored jewels in settings of emerald green.

Over the cool rivers, gaudy-winged butterflies hovered in the shade of the trees, rising and falling in fairy-like movements, as if better to view their painted beauty in nature's mirror. Darting hither and thither from flower to

2. Easter Island Tablet.
3. Greek Record.
4. Troano Manuscript.
5. Various Records.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

flower, tiny hummingbirds made their short flights, glistening like living jewels in the rays of the sun.⁶

Little feathered songsters in bush and tree vied with each other in their sweet lays.⁷

The chirpings of lively crickets filled the air, while above all other sounds came those of the locust as he industriously "ground his scissors," telling the whole world all was well with him.

Roaming through the primeval forests were herds of "mighty mastodons and elephants" flapping their big ears to drive off annoying insects.⁸

All this great continent was teeming with gay and happy life over which "64,000,000 human beings" reigned supreme.⁹ All this life was rejoicing in its luxuriant home.

Broad "smooth roads" ran in all directions "like a spider's web." These roads were laid with smooth stones, so perfectly matched that "grasses could not grow between them."¹⁰

At the time of our narrative, the 64,000,000 people were made up of "ten tribes" or "peoples," each one distinct from the other, but all under one government."¹¹

Many generations before, the people had selected a king and added the prefix Ra to his name. He then became the hieratical head and emperor under the name "Ra Mu."¹² The empire received the name "Empire of the Sun."

6. S. A. Record.

7. Easter Island Tablet.

8. Indian and Maya Records.

9. Troano Manuscript.

10. Easter Island Tablet.

11. Troano Manuscript.

12. Lhasa Record and others.

THE LOST CONTINENT

All followed the same religion, a worship of the Deity through symbols. All believed in the immortality of the soul, which soul eventually returned to the "great source" from whence it came.¹³

Their reverence for the Deity was so great that they never spoke His name, and in prayer and supplication always addressed Him through a symbol. "Ra the Sun" was used as the collective symbol for all His attributes."¹⁴

As high priest, Ra Mu was the *representative* of the Deity in religious teachings. It was thoroughly taught and understood that Ra Mu was not to be worshipped, as he was only representative.

At this time the people of Mu were very highly civilized and enlightened. *There was no savagery on the face of the earth, nor had there ever been*, for all the peoples on earth were children of Mu and were under the suzerainty of the motherland.

The dominant race in the land of Mu was a *white race*, exceedingly handsome people, with clear white or olive skins, large, soft, dark eyes and straight black hair. Besides this white race, there were people of other races, people with yellow, brown or black skins. They, however, did not dominate.¹⁵ These ancient people of Mu were great navigators and sailors who took their ships all over the world "from the eastern to the western oceans and from the northern to the southern seas. . . . They were also learned architects, building great temples and palaces

13. Lhasa Record and many others.

14. Maya and others.

15. Troano Manuscript, Codex Cortesianus and others.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

of stone."¹⁶ They carved and set up great monoliths of stone as monuments.

In the land of Mu there were *seven* great or principal cities, the seats of religion, science and learning.¹⁷ There were many other large cities, towns and villages scattered throughout the *three* lands.

Many cities were built at or near the mouths of the great rivers, these being the seats of trade and commerce, from which ships passed to and from all parts of the world. The land of Mu was the mother and the center of the earth's civilization, learning, trade and commerce; all other countries throughout the world were her colonies or colonial empires.

According to records, inscriptions and traditions, man's advent on earth was in the land of Mu and on this account the name "land of Kui" was added to that of Mu.¹⁸ Great carved stone temples without roofs, sometimes called "transparent" temples, adorned the cities. These temples were roofless to permit the rays of Ra to fall on the heads of those in supplication and prayer, a symbol of acknowledgment by the deity. "The wealthy classes adorned themselves in fine raiment with many jewels and precious stones. They lived in imposing palaces attended by many servants."¹⁹

Colonies had been started in all parts of the earth.

Being great navigators, their ships were constantly car-

16. Valmiki.

17. Lhasa Record.

18. Troano Manuscript and inscriptions.

19. Lhasa Record.

THE LOST CONTINENT

rying passengers and merchandise to and from the various colonies.²⁰

During cool evenings might be seen ships on pleasure bent, filled with gorgeously dressed, jewel-bedecked men and women. The long sweeps with which these ships were supplied gave a musical rhythm to the song and laughter of the merry passengers.

While thus this great land was at its zenith, while it was the center of the earth's civilization, learning, trade and commerce, and while great stone temples were being erected, and huge statues and monoliths were being set up,²¹ the land of Mu received a rude shock; a fearful visitation overtook her. Rumbings from the bowels of the earth, followed by earthquakes and volcanic outbursts, shook up the *southern* parts of the land of Mu.²²

Along the southern shores of the continent great cataclysmic waves from the ocean rolled in over the land, and many a fair city went down to destruction. The volcanoes belched out their fire, smoke and lava. The country being flat, the lava did not run, but piled up, forming cones which subsequently became igneous rocks, and are to be seen today on some of the southern islands.²³ Eventually the volcanic workings ceased. The volcanoes died out, and have ever since remained silent.

After the cessation of these volcanic workings, the people of the land of Mu gradually overcame their fright.

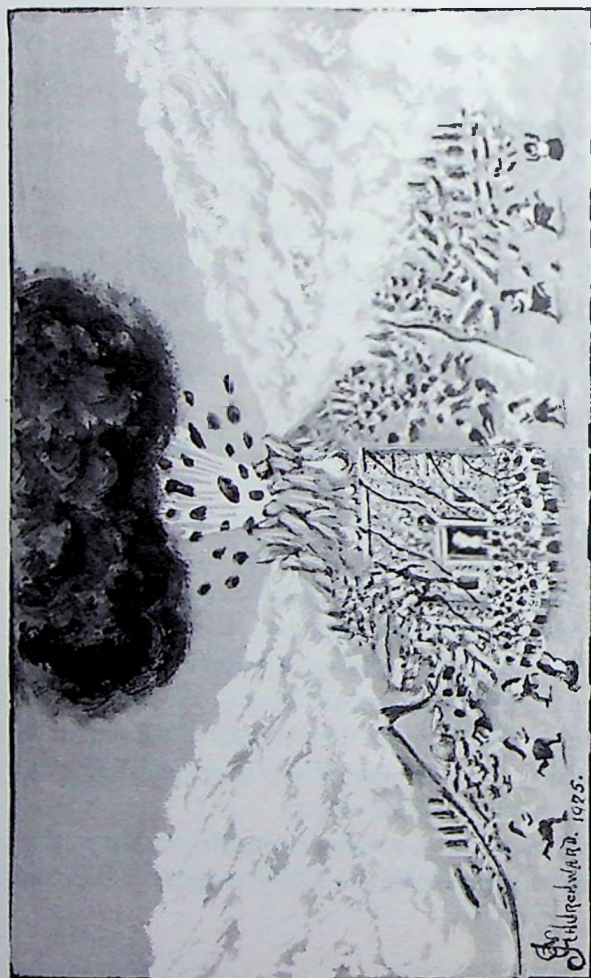
20. Valmiki.

21. Remains on the islands.

22. Easter and other islands

23. Easter and other islands.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



THE DESTRUCTION OF MU
"Temples and palaces came crashing to the ground."

THE LOST CONTINENT

The ruined cities were rebuilt and trade and commerce were resumed.

Many generations after this visitation, and when the phenomenon had become past history, Mu again became the victim of earthquakes. "*The whole continent* heaved and rolled like the ocean's waves. The land trembled and shook like the leaves of a tree in a storm. Temples and palaces came crashing to the ground and monuments and statues were overturned. The cities became heaps of ruins."²⁴

As the land rose and fell, quivered and shook, the fires of the underneath burst forth, piercing the clouds in roaring flames *three miles in diameter*.²⁵ There they were met by lightning shafts which filled the heavens. A thick black pall of smoke overshadowed the land. "Huge cataclysmic waves rolled in over the shores²⁶ and extended themselves over the plains." Cities and all things living went down to destruction before them. "Agonizing cries of the multitude filled the air. The people sought refuge in their temples and citadels only to be driven out by fire and smoke, and the women and the men in their shining garments and precious stones cried: 'Mu save us!'"²⁷

As the setting sun showed himself on the horizon beneath the pall of smoke that overhung the whole land, he was like a ball of fire, red and angry looking. When he had sunk below the horizon, darkness intense prevailed, relieved only by lightning flashes.

24. Troano Manuscript, Codex Cortesianus and Lhasa Record.

25. Hawaii, Niuaufou and others.

26. Greek Record.

27. Lhasa Record.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

"During the night"²⁸ the land was torn asunder and rent to pieces. With thunderous roarings the doomed land sank." Down, down, down, she went, into the mouth of hell—"a tank of fire." As the broken land fell into that great abyss of fire, "flames shot up around and enveloped her."²⁹ The fires claimed their victim. "Mu and her 64,000,000 people were sacrificed."³⁰

As Mu sank into that gulf of fire another force claimed her—*fifty millions of square miles of water*. From all sides huge waves or walls of water came rolling in over her. They met where once was the center of the land. Here they seethed and boiled.

Poor Mu, the motherland of man, with all her proud cities, temples and palaces, with all her arts, sciences and learning, was now a dream of the past. The deathly blanket of water was her burial shroud. In this manner was the continent of Mu destroyed. This catastrophe was the first step in the destruction of the earth's *first great civilization*.

For nearly 13,000 years the destruction of this great civilization cast a heavy pall of darkness over the greater part of the earth. The pall is being lifted, but many spots yet remain covered by it.

When the continent was rent asunder and went down, for geological reasons which I shall hereafter explain, ridges and points of land here and there remained out of water. These ridges and points were thus made islands and groups of islands, but were very jagged and broken up

28. Codex Cortesianus and Troano Manuscript.

29. Egyptian.

30. Troano Manuscript.

THE LOST CONTINENT

by the volcanic workings which had occurred beneath them.

All these ridges and points were covered to their capacity with humanity that had escaped from the sinking land—their land, the motherland of man—which now formed the bed of seething, steaming, muddy waters around them.

Having swallowed up the land with all thereon, the waters rested as if satisfied with their grim work of destruction, and this is the *Pacific* Ocean. Was ever a name more ironically applied to anything on earth?

On these islands, in the midst of the boiling sea, the remnants of Mu's population huddled, waiting for the terrific quakes to abate. They had seen their temples and palaces, their ships and their roads go crashing down, to be swallowed by the ocean. Nearly the entire population had been engulfed by this catastrophe. The few that remained alive, all that were left of the motherland of man, the ruler of the world, discovered that they were destitute. They had nothing—no tools, no clothing, no shelter; little land and no food. Around them hissed and seethed the boiling waters that had rushed into the center of the fiery pit when the continent sank; above them dense clouds of steam, smoke and ashes cut off the friendly light, and they were in an impenetrable darkness. In their ears still rang the despairing shrieks of their comrades who had perished in chaos when the seemingly solid ground had given way beneath their feet. It was a scene of horror for the survivors, who found themselves facing death by starvation and exposure. Few were able to survive the dreadful ordeal and most of them perished miserably.

Only small islands were left. Some of them we know

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

today as the South Sea Islands, and some of their inhabitants can claim, as remote ancestors, the people of ancient Mu.

After a period of days the atmosphere was somewhat cleared of the smoke and sulphurous fumes that had turned the place into an inferno. The sun broke through the veil of clouds and looked down upon a scene of death and desolation. The newly formed islands might be seen thronged with appalled men and women—those who were lucky or unlucky enough to be still alive. They must have been pitiful looking beings, these survivors of the world's greatest catastrophe *since* the flood of biblical fame. One can picture some wringing their hands in despair while others huddled together, dumb and motionless, reason gone, staring with unseeing eyes at the spot where a continent had been.

Where now was their once fair land? It lay deep beneath the waters of the Pacific Ocean. Where man once reigned supreme was now the abode of fishes and the haunt of uncanny, creeping things. Seaweeds would grow where flowers had once raised their faces to the sun, and the coral insects would build their reefs on the spots where man's busy hands had once reared palaces. Out of the tens of millions of human beings that had once swarmed the streets of the vanished cities, only a pitiful handful remained on the newly formed islands that were otherwise barren of all life.

As these wretched beings gazed out over the vast desert of seething water, let us try to re-create, if we can, their feelings of horror and despair. Everything was gone! All was lost! What remained for them? Nothing except slow

THE LOST CONTINENT

starvation. They were crowded and huddled together on tiny specks of land in the midst of an immense ocean, thousands of miles from the mainland, without boats, ships or food.

Under such circumstances it may easily be imagined what happened. Many of them, of course, were hopelessly insane, driven mad by the sheer horror of it all; others prayed for death to relieve them from a strain that was intolerable. To exist, one thing alone was left to them: *to go down into the lowest depths of savagery, and, for a time at least, live upon one another.*

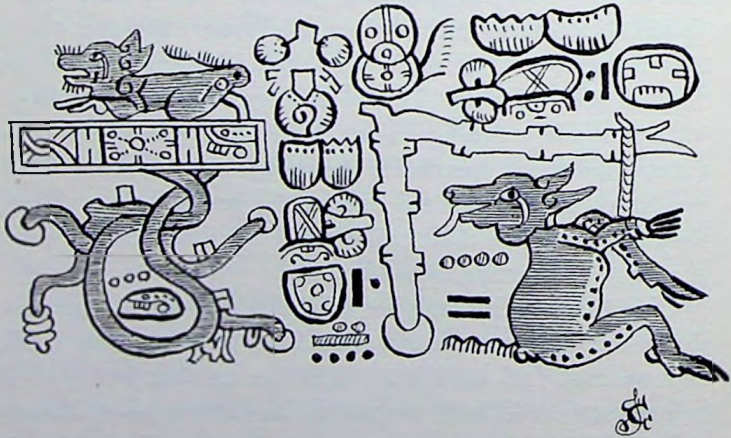
Skins of animals, if any were left, and the leaves of coarse foliage must, in future, be their only dress. Stones, spears and arrows must be their weapons of defense and offense. Their cutting tools must be fashioned from flints and shells. But the primary question was where to get food? No doubt many of them died from exposure, fright and hunger, and as these died, their bodies became the food of the survivors. In this manner, began the *first cannibalism and savagery*. Thus these survivors of the highest civilization descended to the lowest savagery which has continued on through the ages to the present time. Were they to blame for their fall? This is a question for each reader to answer for himself.

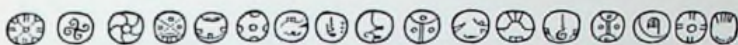
One may readily imagine the loathing and repugnance that these cultured beings must have had for such food, and we may feel comforted in believing that many died before they could force themselves to partake of it. Gradually, however, as generation followed generation through the long procession of years, these poor islanders sank lower and lower until even traditions of their past, which

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

at first were religiously kept and handed down to posterity, became dim and at last forgotten. Their former greatness was erased from their minds as completely as the treacherous waters of the Pacific had wiped away their motherland, but, although this past is forgotten by the islanders, marks have remained among them for future identification, thus carrying out an unvarying law.

I have previously mentioned that a veil of darkness was cast over mankind by the destruction of Mu, but I mean this in a comparative sense only. The colonial empires, for a time, carried on the civilization of the motherland, but without her aid they gradually declined, then flickered out, and from their ashes the new and present civilization has arisen.





3

The Land of Man's Advent on Earth

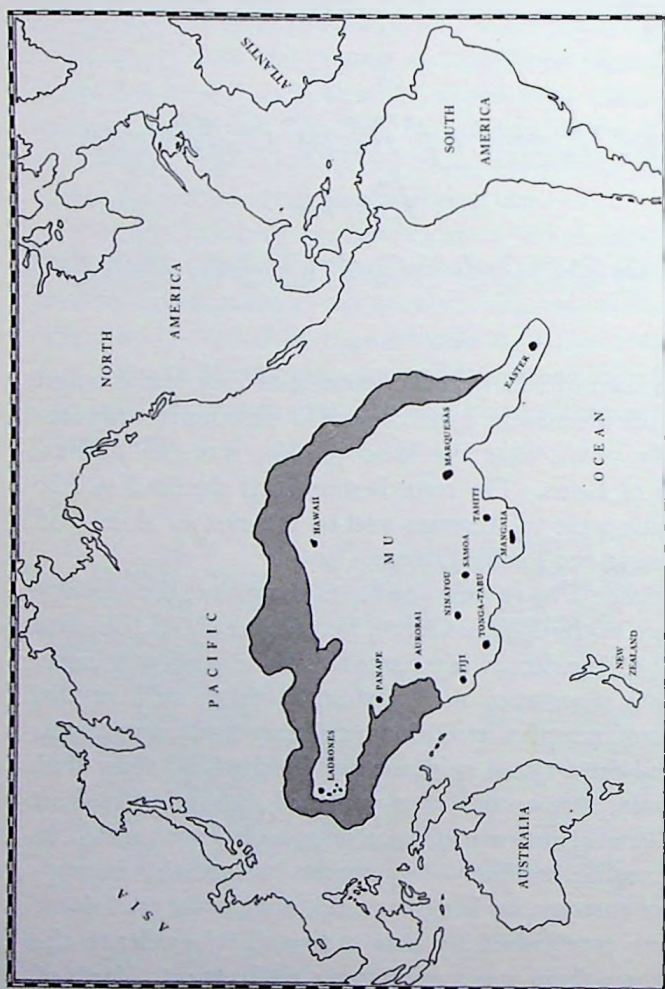


IN the land of Mu we have unquestionably found where man made his advent upon the earth. Various records conclusively prove that the land of Mu was the biblical Garden of Eden. The records show that the land of Mu lay to the west of America and to the east of Asia, and therefore in the Pacific Ocean.

Data that I have examined also show that the motherland was in the Pacific Ocean, because much of this data consists of the actual remains of this vanished continent. On parts that were not submerged there still remain vestiges of temples, traditions, statuary and sacred symbols, and the written evidence and inscriptions show that these mute mementoes of a vanished race originated in Mu. The authenticity of these remains is corroborated in every possible manner—by written records, by inscriptions, by customs, by language and, finally, by traditions.

I have established by this indisputable evidence the place where there was a prehistoric civilization. Much of this evidence is concretely furnished by stone temples, stone monuments, stone statuary, cut and dressed stone

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF MU

THE LAND OF MAN'S ADVENT ON EARTH

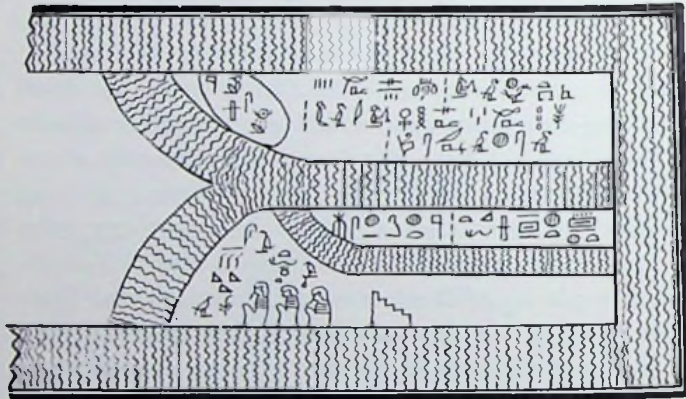
waiting shipment, and the quarries from which the stone came. In these quarries unfinished statuary has been found, and as these discoveries have been made in the South Sea Islands, it demonstrates beyond the shadow of a doubt that these islands were once parts of the submerged continent of Mu.

The records and data based on the supposed age of the Troano Manuscript show that the land of Mu was in existence up to the very edge of historical times. The land of Mu was in existence up to within 12,000 to 12,500 years ago. Taking the islands upon which remains and traditions have been found, I have sketched a map showing where Mu was situated in the Pacific Ocean. There is nothing upon which to base either a western or a northern coast line. From various records it would seem that this continent was made up of three separate lands, divided from each other by narrow seas or channels, but where or how these divisions were made by nature there is nothing to show, except, possibly, an Egyptian hieroglyphic which represents three long, narrow lands running from east to west.

For various reasons, the principal one being colonization, I think the land ran much farther north than has been shown. I have given Easter Island as the southeast corner, Tonga-tabu as about the southwestern corner, the Ladrones as the northwestern corner, Hawaii in the north, and no defined northeastern corner. As will be seen, I have made many large bays and estuaries, because records show that the land was low, without mountains. As the land was so low and rolling, with immense plains, it would naturally have a coast line similar to the one I have drawn.

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU

Both the Troano Manuscript and the Codex Cortesianus refer to the land of Mu as the land of hills of earth or "ridges of earth." The Greek record refers to it as "plains." I feel convinced that all three of these records are correct, because up to the time that the continent vanished beneath the Pacific, there were no mountains. The volcanic work-



MAP OF MU

The Lands of the West from the Egyptian Book of the Dead

ings which sent Mu down beneath the waves were preparatory to mountain raising.

Frederick O'Brien, who has written most interestingly of the South Sea Islands, says:

"Darwin's theory is that these islands are the tops of a submerged continent, or land bridge, which stretches its crippled body along the floor of the Pacific Ocean for thousands of leagues. A lost land, whose epic awaits the singer; a mystery perhaps forever to be unsolved.

"There are great monuments, graven objects, hiero-

THE LAND OF MAN'S ADVENT ON EARTH

glyphs, customs and language; island people with suggestive legends, all perhaps remnants of a migration from Asia or Africa a hundred thousand years ago.

"Here, three centuries ago, they were discovered by the peoples of the great world, and, rudely encountering a civilization they did not build, they are dying here: with their passing vanishes the last living link with our prehistoric past, and I was to see it before it disappeared forever."

Where we find specks of land out of water with incontrovertible evidences of continental resources, we are made doubly certain that these specks are parts or remains of a continent. These bits of land are, as I have already said, little islands peopled by savages. They are thousands of miles away from any mainland, and it is therefore the strongest possible proof, stronger than any record, inscription or tradition, that back in prehistoric times there was a continent and that the continent was peopled by highly civilized human beings.

The ancient records and remains found on these South Sea Islands show us that man was created a civilized being but untutored and uncultured. He was created with a knowledge of his own soul and he believed in and worshipped the Deity. It is revealed by the presence of certain figures used as sacred symbols that man, generally, was at that time in an undeveloped intellectual state and the simplicity of the first sacred symbols was necessary in order to convey ordinary subjects to his mind that he might grasp them more fully. When, however, we first get in touch with man, thousands upon thousands of years after his advent upon earth, we find that in spite of his original

lack of intellectual development he was then in a highly enlightened and civilized state—and that was more than 50,000 years ago!

Certain archæologists have, in their writings, touched the subject of the land of Mu and the Lands of the West; but, as they took no pains to verify various records that came before them, but simply made deductions, and, as these deductions have seen their way into print, it is time that readers who are interested in the early appearance of man on earth should be informed of certain positive facts based upon my own careful investigations.

Schliemann, on apparently two records only, the Troano Manuscript and the Lhasa Record, asserts that Atlantis was the land of Mu. These records *do not* state that Mu and Atlantis were identical; it is mere surmise on the part of Schliemann. Other records which he might have consulted would have told him plainly that the land of Mu lay to the west of America and not to the east, the location of Atlantis. However, both Atlantis and the land of Mu were destroyed by volcanic eruptions and submerged. Science has proved that beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Le Plongeon advanced the theory that Central America was the Lands of the West and therefore the land of Mu, basing his deductions on the contour of the land around the Caribbean Sea, but forgetting entirely that all records establish the fact that the Lands of the West were destroyed and submerged, while Central America to this day is, of course, unsubmerged. This is as plausible as saying that a certain man is dead while he is arguing some point with you.

Possibly some of these errors arose from the fact that

THE LAND OF MAN'S ADVENT ON EARTH

certain records were *read in Europe* that were written *from America*, and the readers, without thinking, based their calculations from *Europe* instead of from *America*. This would be in keeping with the reference to Atlantis made by the old Greek philosopher: "The Land beyond the Sea—the Saturnian Continent." The Saturnian Continent, by the way, was one of the ancient names of Atlantis.

The exact difference between the records is—the Land of the West *from America* and the Land beyond the Sea *from Europe*. Evidently the writer of the Greek record wished to avoid mistakes, because he qualified his statement about the Land *beyond* the Sea by designating it clearly as the *Saturnian* Continent, which was Atlantis. Surely this is plain enough to satisfy the most exacting.

The Troano Manuscript places the sinking of the Land of Mu as having occurred approximately 12,500 years ago. (I think 12,000 is nearer correct). However, the figures must all be approximate only because the exact age of the Troano Manuscript is not known.

Sanches, high priest of the temple of Saïs, told Socrates that Atlantis sank 11,500 years ago and that the passage way to the Lands of the West was blocked on account of the sinking of this great country, and the destruction of the intervening country beyond Atlantis by cataclysms which made that country impassable. This clearly eliminates the possibility that Atlantis may have been the Land of Mu or the Lands of the West.

Those who have hitherto written about the land of Atlantis have ignored the most important records connected with this prehistoric continent, namely, the remains on

THE LOST CONTINENT OF MU



THE LAST MAGNETIC CATAclySM. THE BIBLICAL "FLOOD"
AND THE GEOLOGICAL MYTH, THE GLACIAL PERIOD

THE LAND OF MAN'S ADVENT ON EARTH

South Sea Islands and the inscriptions on the walls of the Temple of Sacred Mysteries at Uxmal, Yucatan, to which may be added the astounding traditions that are to be found among the South Sea Islanders.

From the remains found on the South Sea Islands backed by records and traditions, it is shown that the South Sea Islanders, in spite of their present savage and semi-savage state, were not always in that condition; it is clearly established that they are the descendants of highly civilized and enlightened forefathers. Looking at their present condition it is self-evident that far back, in the prehistoric past, some great calamity overtook their ancestors.

In their anxiety to sustain their monkey theories, scientists have tried to prove that man did not appear upon the face of the earth until the early Pleistocene Time, but a pin-prick can dissipate this scientific bubble. The remains of man have been found in the gravel beds of Europe, which were made by the settling waters of the last great Magnetic Cataclysm, the geological Glacial Period, an occurrence that marked the end of the Pliocene. The den men of Nebraska were also wiped out by this same cataclysm.

Niven's upper city was built before the mountains were raised at the beginning of the Pleistocene; his lowest city was built tens of thousands of years before this and goes far back into the Tertiary Era. (Page 122.) This is also corroborated by the cut on Capital Hill in Smyrna, Asia Minor. (Page 120.)

Would it help modern man to know the trials and tribulations that were endured by prehistoric man? It might, and then again—it might not.

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lack of intellectual development he was then in a highly enlightened and civilized state—and that was more than 50,000 years ago!

Certain archæologists have, in their writings, touched the subject of the land of Mu and the Lands of the West; but, as they took no pains to verify various records that came before them, but simply made deductions, and, as these deductions have seen their way into print, it is time that readers who are interested in the early appearance of man on earth should be informed of certain positive facts based upon my own careful investigations.

Schliemann, on apparently two records only, the Troano Manuscript and the Lhasa Record, asserts that Atlantis was the land of Mu. These records *do not* state that Mu and Atlantis were identical; it is mere surmise on the part of Schliemann. Other records which he might have consulted would have told him plainly that the land of Mu lay to the west of America and not to the east, the location of Atlantis. However, both Atlantis and the land of Mu were destroyed by volcanic eruptions and submerged. Science has proved that beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Le Plongeon advanced the theory that Central America was the Lands of the West and therefore the land of Mu, basing his deductions on the contour of the land around the Caribbean Sea, but forgetting entirely that all records establish the fact that the Lands of the West were destroyed and submerged, while Central America to this day is, of course, unsubmerged. This is as plausible as saying that a certain man is dead while he is arguing some point with you.

Possibly some of these errors arose from the fact that

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certain records were *read in Europe* that were *written in America*, and the readers, without thinking, based their calculations from Europe instead of from America. This would be in keeping with the reference to Atlantis made by the old Greek philosopher: "The Land beyond the Sea—the Saturnian Continent." The Saturnian Continent, by the way, was one of the ancient names for Atlantis.

The exact difference between the records is—the Lands of the West *from America* and the Land beyond the Sea *from Europe*. Evidently the writer of the Greek record wished to avoid mistakes, because he qualified his statement about the Land *beyond* the Sea by designating it clearly as the *Saturnian* Continent, which was Atlantis. Surely this is plain enough to satisfy the most exacting!

The Troano Manuscript places the sinking of the land of Mu as having occurred approximately 12,500 years ago. (I think 12,000 is nearer correct). However, the figures must all be approximate only because the exact age of the Troano Manuscript is not known.

Sanches, high priest of the temple of Saïs, told Solon that Atlantis sank 11,500 years ago and that the passage-way to the Lands of the West was blocked on account of the sinking of this great country, and the destruction of the intervening country beyond Atlantis by cataclysms, which made that country impassable. This clearly eliminates the possibility that Atlantis may have been the land of Mu or the Lands of the West.

Those who have hitherto written about the land of Mu have ignored the most important records connected with this prehistoric continent, namely, the remains on the

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Scientists have always tried to maintain the theory that the white races originated in Asia, yet they have not a vestige of proof to sustain it—not a single record of any description. Their deductions are only surmises. I will undertake to show in this book where they originated and trace them to Europe.

One of the most startling discoveries, due to Frederick O'Brien, is that the natives of the Polynesian groups of South Sea Islands are a *white* race. Further, they are an exceedingly handsome people, a link that joins perfectly the white races of the earth.

Records show us, as I have established, that man undoubtedly made his advent on this earth in the land of Mu, and the Polynesian Islands are jagged remains of the ill-fated continent that went down in a maelstrom of destruction. Records also show us that Mexico and Central America were colonized and settled by people from the land of Mu. Traditions also establish the fact that these first colonizers from Mu were blond-whites, that these blond-white people were driven from the land by another white race of more swarthy complexion—brunettes: that the blond-white people sailed in their ships to a far-off land in the direction of the rising sun—east—and there settled, in the northern part of Europe—Scandinavia of today. It is also made plain by these same records that southern Europe, Asia Minor, and northern Africa were colonized and settled by the brunette race by way of Mayax, Central America and Atlantis.

I will quote, with his permission, some passages from Frederick O'Brien's fascinating book, "White Shadows in the South Seas." The passages referred to are as follows:

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"Over this land bridge, mayhap, ventured the Caucasian people—the *dominant blood in Polynesia today*—and when the continent fell from the sight of sun and stars, save in those spots now mountainous islands like Tahiti and the Marquesas, the survivors were isolated for untold ages.

"Here in these islands the brothers of our long-forgotten ancestors have lived and bred since the Stone Age, cut off from the main stream of mankind's development. Here they have kept the childhood customs of our white race, savage and wild, amid their primitive and savage life."

It is evident from the foregoing that O'Brien based these paragraphs on the theory that the white race originated in Asia. It is an accepted theory and O'Brien cannot be blamed for the error.

On page 112 of his book, O'Brien writes:

"My savage friends with their clear features, their large, straight eyes and clear olive skins, still show the traces of their Caucasian blood. Their forefathers and mine might have hunted the great winged lizards together through primeval wilderness, until, driven by who knows what urge of wanderlust or necessity, certain tribes set out in that drive through Europe and Asia towards America, that ended at last when a continent sank beneath their feet in the South Seas."

Let us now leave the white Polynesians and visit one of the brown races found farther west, in the group of South Sea Islands called Micronesia. We find the brown, as well as the white races of the South Sea Islands, are today splendid specimens of physical manhood. They resemble

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the finest of the old Greek bronze statues. The Fijians, a brown race, are said to be the most skilled of the South Sea Islanders.

The accompanying picture is one from a brown race, Arawali, a native of Arorai Island of the Gilbert group, which lies about 4,000 miles southwest of Hawaii.

The picture shows a young lady with an extremely well shaped and well developed head, of pleasing countenance and gentle expression. It has been said of her that "she is a very gentle, lovable woman, but quick-tempered and slightly jealous, but very dignified notwithstanding her wretched surroundings. She is the daughter of the King of Arorai Island."

Arawali's head and face belong to the representative of a high type of civilization, although her dress is that of a savage. Poor Arawali! She is one of a tribe of cannibals, but, strangely enough, she herself has never tasted "long-pig," the euphemistic name applied to human flesh by the natives. In her hand she carries a fan, the ornamentation of which is the royal escutcheon of Mu—the Empire of the Sun.

No ancient record has ever been found that mentions savagery as existing on any spot of the earth's surface prior to the destruction of Mu. Then why did such magnificent specimens of man as the forefathers of the South Sea Islanders become degraded cannibals? Our story of the great calamity that overtook the first race of man answers this question.

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Loaned from the Collection of the American Weekly Section of the New York Sunday American

PRINCESS ARAWALI OF ARORAI ISLAND, GILBERT GROUP, CARRYING
FAN, THE ORNAMENTATION OF WHICH IS THE ROYAL ESCUTCHEON
OF MU—THE EMPIRE OF THE SUN